

October 26, 2021

The Honorable Elizabeth Warren U.S. Senate 317 Hart Senate Office Building Washington, DC 20510

Dear Senator Warren:

On behalf of Native American LifeLines, a Title V Urban Indian Health Program serving American Indian and Alaska Native (AI/AN) communities in Baltimore and Boston, we write to express strong support for your legislation, the Comprehensive Addition Resources Emergency (CARE) Act of 2021. The devastating impact of substance abuse disorder nationally cannot be overstated, but in small communities such as ours, the sense of loss is particularly profound. A review of Native American LifeLines' records from 2018 to present showed that over 80% of clients engaged in behavioral health services had co-occurring mental health and substance abuse disorders. Opioid use disorder was the most common substance abuse diagnosis with alcohol use disorder as the second most common. Taking this into account, it is unsurprising that roughly 24% of these clients died of a known or suspected opioid overdose.

Both Maryland and Massachusetts ranked among the twenty-five states with the highest rates of substance abuse, including being among the top ten states with the highest rates of opioid overdose fatalities, and Urban Indians are not exempt. Between November 2018 and March 2019, for example, the AI/AN in Baltimore suffered 12 opioid overdoses, 10 of which were fatal. This represents 10 relatives who are no longer part of our circle. These are mothers, fathers, uncles, and aunties no longer present in the lives of their families. These are tribal citizens and descendants unable to pass along the cultural traditions that make us, as Native people, who we are. As the COVID-19 pandemic presses on, this situation has only deepened, with Native American LifeLines seeing a 200% increase in demand for behavioral health services, and relatives previously in sustained recovery experiencing relapse.

Our sense of urgency is acute, and it is critical that funding directed to prevention and treatment finds its way to AI/AN communities. We are gratified to that the CARE Act intentionally addresses shortfalls that often leave tribal and Urban Indian communities behind. This legislation would provide funding directly to tribes and local governments, with increased funding to hard hit cities like Baltimore and Boston. Importantly, this legislation expands access to overdose reversal drugs like Naloxone, getting it into the hands and homes where it's needed most. Furthermore, explicit inclusion of Urban Indian health facilities in the bill's language ensures access, visibility, and voice in crucial areas like grant funding and planning councils.

We look forward to partnering with your offices towards the shared goal of addressing and ending the opioid epidemic and creating a stronger, healthier, and more resilient Indian Country.

Respectfully

Kerry Hawk Lessard, MAA

Executive Director

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